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GOVERNMENT PLANNING 10-BILLION SCHILLING INVESTMENT PROGRAM. Finance Minister Reinhard Kamitz has announced that the Austrian Government is planning a ten-billion schilling investment program to extend over a period of nine years and designed to be a major factor in the creation of employment. Approximately 3 billion schillings of this sum are to be made available for construction of the super-highway from Salzburg to Vienna, 5-6 billion for the electrification of the railroads, construction of railroad stations and acquisition of new rolling stock, as well as 1-2 billion schillings for converting the telephone system to fully automatic operation. The ten billion schillings are to be raised through loan transactions and from budget surpluses.

OEEC RECOGNIZES AUSTRIA'S LIBERALIZATION OF IMPORT QUOTAS. The Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) recently held negotiations in Paris on the list of non-restricted import commodities which Austria has now completed. Austria was represented at these talks by Foreign Minister Leopold Figl. The OEEC recognized that Austria, starting with almost complete import restrictions, had succeeded in effecting a 75% liberalization of her imports within the period of one year. It was found, however, that Austria must be prepared to broaden liberalization of her imports still more if her favorable foreign trade balance in relation to the other OEEC member countries is to continue to increase.

Austria's 75% liberalization program applies exclusively to imports from European OEEC member states. Imports from non-European countries including the US do not benefit from the prevailing arrangement.

CHANCELLOR RAAB DESCRIBES AUSTRIAN SITUATION TO INTERNATIONAL PRESS INSTITUTE. The Third General Meeting of the International Press Institute, whose membership includes journalists from 30 countries, was held in Vienna this year from May 11-13. The meeting was attended by Vincent Auriol, former President of the French Republic, and Sir George Thomson, British scientist and Nobel Prize winner. The United States was represented at the meeting by Mr. Lester Markel ("New York Times"), Mr. James Kearney ("Trenton Times"), Mr. Prescott Low ("Quincy Patriot Ledger") and other well-known newspapermen.

The meeting was opened by Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab, who gave the newsmen a picture of Austria's history,

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AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT EMPHATICALLY REJECTS SOVIET CHARGES - PARLIAMENT UNANIMOUSLY BEHIND GOVERNMENT. On May 17, I.I. Ilyichev, the Soviet High Commissioner in Austria, summoned Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab and Vice-Chancellor Adolf Schaerf to his headquarters and presented them with a declaration accusing the Austrian Government of allegedly permitting and encouraging anti-Soviet activities, thereby violating the Control Agreement for Austria.

The Soviet accusations were emphatically rejected by Chancellor Raab, Vice-Chancellor Schaerf and by the Austrian Cabinet and Parliament.

The Soviet declaration charges that the Austrian political parties are supporting anti-Soviet activities, that the Austrian press is publishing "inciting calumnies" about the Soviet Union and the Soviet occupation power and that the lifting of Soviet controls over freight shipments is being used to "smuggle provocative and inciting literature" into the Soviet zone. Furthermore, according to the Soviet accusations, the Austrian Government is not only taking no measures against the afore-mentioned anti-Soviet activities, but is even encouraging them. In this connection, the Soviet High Commissioner pointed to the instructions of the Austrian Ministry of the Interior to the Austrian police not to comply with the Soviet order calling for the removal of a political poster in the Soviet zone. The Soviet declaration also repeated the Communist lie that there are new tendencies in Austria in the direction of an Anschluss with Germany.

The Soviet declaration closed with the demand that the Austrian Government suppress these so-called "anti-Soviet activities." It indicated that the Soviet occupation authorities "would themselves take appropriate measures" if the requested measures were not taken by the Government.

Raab Tells Soviets: "Austria Wants Her Freedom!"

Immediately after the Soviet High Commissioner made his declaration, Chancellor Raab issued his reply to the Soviets, declaring that the Austrian Government and people have always adhered to the Control Agreement with the four occupation powers. He said that it is untrue that the Government is supporting elements which incite against the Soviet Union and that the elimination of Soviet controls over freight traffic into the Soviet zone was being used for the illegal introduction of inflammatory anti-Soviet propaganda. The Chancellor declared that there was no basis whatever to substantiate the

charge that the Austrian Government was supporting Anschluss propaganda.

Chancellor Raab then continued his declaration as follows: "The Austrian people are bearing the occupation with a great deal of patience. Whenever the occupying powers are guilty of encroachments, we shall direct our appeal to all four powers... There is no incitement against the military forces, although our people are greatly disturbed by individual incidents, such as those which have taken place recently in Neu-Poellau, St. Poelten and Voestau (where Austrian civilians were murdered and seriously wounded by Soviet soldiers and officers - Ed.)... It must not be forgotten that these incidents have recently been increasing and have taken the lives of Austrian citizens. As far as the Ministry of the Interior is concerned, it cannot merely execute the orders of an occupation power: it must adhere to the Control Agreement and, above all, obey the Austrian Government and adhere to Austrian law."

The Chancellor's reply concludes with the following words: "It is understandable that the Austrian people want their freedom and it is inevitable that a nine-year occupation should give rise to expressions of popular feeling."

Cabinet Decides To Summon Parliament

In the subsequent session of the Austrian Cabinet, Chancellor Raab and Vice-Chancellor Schaerf reported on their conversation with the Soviet High Commissioner. The Cabinet approved the Chancellor's declaration on the subject of the Soviet accusations and declared that the High Commissioner's charges both against the Federal Government as a whole and against the Ministry of the Interior in particular were unjustified. The Cabinet decided to ask the Chancellor to make a declaration to Parliament in the name of the Government on this matter.

Parliament Demands Withdrawal Of Occupation Troops

The Austrian Parliament deliberated extensively on the Soviet declaration and then passed the following resolution, supported by the votes of all parties except the Communists:

"The Austrian people reject any partial, let alone complete, surrender of their sovereignty through an Anschluss with the Federal Republic of Western Germany or any other individual state. The Austrian people demand the fulfilment of the Moscow Declaration (in which the Big Powers, in 1943, guaranteed Austria's freedom and independence - Ed.) and the speedy conclusion of the state treaty as well as the withdrawal of the occupation troops from Austria."

The main speaker at this session of Parliament was Chancellor Julius Raab, who stated in his declaration that Austria's hopes of finally obtaining her freedom were deeply disappointed by the proceedings at the Berlin Conference. He pointed out that for this reason the Soviet side must also realize that people who are so sorely disillusioned are bound to give vent loudly and clearly to their discontent.

Replying to the specific Soviet accusations, the Chancellor stated that no one in Austria is even thinking about a new Anschluss and that Austria has not the slightest intention of

changing her present status, to say nothing of giving up her independence. On the subject of veterans' meetings, he declared that the Austrian Government does not approve of the participation of former high-ranking leaders in the Hitler army at such meetings. Replying to the Soviet allegation that inciting reports about the Soviet Union were being disseminated in Austria, the Chancellor stated: "Unfortunately, there has been a series of serious incidents with Soviet soldiers in recent weeks which has cost the life of Austrian citizens. Our press would truly prefer being able to report about other subjects than such sad incidents. However, a free press cannot be expected to remain silent about incidents in which unarmed civilians are killed."

In connection with the Soviet High Commissioner's statement that the Control Agreement is being endangered, Raab declared that the administration of this agreement has given rise to difficulty only when zonal and local commandants of the occupation power issue special regulations, especially when such regulations violate Austrian law. In this connection, the Chancellor appealed to all the High Commissioners to refrain as far as possible from issuing special regulations in their zones. He emphasized that Austria is endeavoring to get along with the occupation powers in the highest spirit of understanding but that for this it was also necessary for the occupation powers to make such a peaceful relationship possible.

We Shall Never Yield To Injustice

In conclusion, to the applause of Parliament, Chancellor Raab stated: "We solemnly declare that the attainment and defense of our country's independence is the most sacred task of each of us. There is complete unanimity on this subject in Austria. We are not yielding and we shall not yield to injustice. Let the big nations respect the rights of this small nation, for the honoring of these rights must constitute the foundation of our world order. I should like to ask the Austrian people to interpret my declaration today as an admonition to maintain discipline but also firm determination, as befits the present situation."

During the debate, the position of the Government was given complete support by the representatives of the People's party, the Socialist party and the Independents. When two of the four Communist delegates rose to speak, all of the other members left the hall demonstratively.

Secretary Dulles Demands Investigation By Allied Council

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has sent a telegram to the Acting U.S. High Commissioner in Austria instructing him to call in the Allied Council for an investigation of the Soviet accusations and threats. The telegram states, in part: "At the present moment, the attention of the world is directed primarily toward the Geneva Conference and Indo-China. For this reason, I should like to voice my firm conviction that the most recent developments in Austria should not go unobserved. Preservation of the authority of the freely elected Austrian Government in accordance with the Allied Control agreement is, I believe, an important matter for all of us."

The Secretary of State then expressed his gratification over the fact that the Soviet accusations had been rejected by both the Austrian Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor and that in this way "the tradition of the courageous Austrian government coalition of the post-war period has been splendidly preserved."

The telegram of the Secretary of State concludes with the following words: "Threats of any kind to place further restrictions on Austria's independence would be cause for deep concern not only for the Austrian Government but also for the three other occupation powers. Such a threat would give rise to anxiety in the entire free world."

Chancellor Raab describes (Continued from page 1)

the disintegration of the monarchy, the developments during the Nazi domination, the emergence of the Second Republic and the occupation which still represents such a heavy burden on the country.

The Chancellor emphasized the outstanding result of the reconstruction work carried out thus far is the fact that the Austrian people have overcome all doubts as to the viability of their country. He emphatically repudiated the latest Communist propaganda lines to the effect that Austria wants a new Anschluss with Germany and declared, in connection with the "Anschluss" of 1938: "The real situation in Austria between 1938 and 1945 was that tens of thousands of Austrians were sent to concentration camps, tens of thousands were thrown out of their jobs and that the executioner's vocation was flourishing. Hundreds of thousands of war dead and prisoners of war, as well as the bombing raids, have amply demonstrated to the Austrian people what they can expect from a dictatorship. We reject this form of rule as a matter of principle. Nor is there any Neo-Nazism in present-day Austria, either: at most, there are a few old Nazis who look back nostalgically to the days when they wore a handsome uniform. Similarly, there are no movements in favor of an Anschluss. We are perfectly comfortable in our little country and have no intention of being absorbed by another one." The Chancellor expressed the conviction that the present trend was more likely to lead to a league of nations of a higher order, i.e., a United Europe.

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT PROTESTS AGAINST BLOODY EXCESSES OF SOVIET OCCUPATION FORCE MEMBERS.

The Austrian Cabinet has lodged a strong protest with the Soviet High Commissioner in Austria against the actions of Soviet soldiers and officers who recently stabbed two Austrian civilians and shot one in the Soviet zone. The Austrian Government demanded that the Soviet High Commissioner take immediate measures to ensure disciplined behavior on the part of Soviet occupation troops.

EAST AGAIN REJECTS AIR SOVEREIGNTY FOR AUSTRIA - FIVE VETOES IN ALLIED COUNCIL. At the last meeting of the Allied Council in Vienna, the agenda included a request by the Austrian Government that it finally be granted air sovereignty, that it be allowed to establish an air line

and a civilian airport and that it be permitted to use small planes and helicopters for rescue work in the mountains.

This request was turned down by two vetoes of the Soviet representatives on the Allied Council. The representatives of the United States, England and France supported the Austrian proposal and described the refusal to permit the use of planes for rescue work as particularly inhuman, since it would provide a means for saving many lives.

The Soviets also applied their veto to the decision of the Austrian Government to eliminate visa requirements for citizens of Denmark, Ireland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey and Western Germany. Two other Soviet objections had to do with Austria's adherence to the Geneva Refugee Convention and to the demand of the Austrian Government that the Soviet occupation authorities refrain from interfering with Austrian police matters in any manner or form. As reported earlier by AUSTRIAN INFORMATION, the latest instance of such interference occurred when Soviet commandants, using threats of punishment, ordered Austrian police officials to have certain political posters taken down in the Soviet zone. At the time, the Austrian police did not comply with these orders.

The Soviet vetoes do not mean that the afore-mentioned Austrian measures and regulations do not go into effect, either as a whole or in part. According to the terms of the Control Agreement, Austrian laws which do not involve constitutional amendments can be prevented only by a unanimous vote of the Allied Council.

RESCUE AND TRANSPORTATION AIR SERVICES BEING PREPARED.

In connection with the Soviet veto against the establishment of an Austrian air service for rescue work and passenger transportation, Parliamentary Deputy Polcar, President of the Austrian Aero-Klub has declared that both an air rescue service and a civil air line are to be organized in Austria. He said that rescue planes bearing foreign insignia and flown by Austrian pilots with foreign flying licenses were to be stationed in Austria. The Austrian civil aviation system would be organized in a similar manner. Polcar indicated that 62 Austrian pilots had passed their pilots' examinations outside the country in 1953 and that another 50 Austrian pilots were being trained abroad at the present time. It is planned that this staff of pilots will fly foreign planes in Austria. He said that two Austrian air line companies were to be set up shortly for the purpose of providing the planned mountain rescue service and civilian air transportation.

THREE AIRFIELDS GIVEN BACK TO AUSTRIA. The Austrian Cabinet has been informed that the American and French High Commissioners intend to return airfields at Linz, Salzburg and Innsbruck to the Austrian administration. On the part of Austria, it has already been resolved to form special "airfield operation companies" (Flughafenbetriebsgesellschaften) for these airfields in which the Federal Government, the provinces, and the Federal Capital are to be corporation members. This would seem to be a further step towards the independence of Austrian aviation.

Air traffic to and from Austria is steadily increasing. In

1953, 36,378 passengers were flown into Austria and 37,257 left by air while the number of landings increased from 1,750 to 2,500. A further intensification of air travel is expected for this summer.

PRESIDENT OF AUSTRIAN STATE TOURIST DEPARTMENT MAKES STUDY TRIP THROUGH U.S. Dr. Paul Bernecker, President of the Austrian State Tourist Department, recently arrived in the United States where he was received by President Eisenhower, together with other members of a delegation of the European Travel Commission. Dr. Bernecker then left on a study trip through the country to investigate the prospects of tourist trade from the U.S. His itinerary included visits to New York, Chicago and the West Coast.

Describing tourist trade as Austria's third largest "Export Industry," Dr. Bernecker stated that Americans stood third on the list of foreign tourists in Austria.

CHANCELLOR RAAB DISCUSSES NEW MANAGEMENT METHODS AND GOALS. Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab recently held a detailed discussion with Dr. Guido Fischer, President of the Austrian Institute for Social Policy and Social Reform and head of the Research Institute for Social Practice, on which occasion Dr. Fischer explained a new theory of progressive social practices. The Chancellor made detailed inquiries concerning these new methods and goals in the cooperation between management and labor.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETS IN VIENNA. On May 7, the General Council of the Socialist International, whose members are the Socialist and Social Democratic parties of all countries, held a meeting in Vienna. In his message of greeting to the gathering, Austrian Vice-Chancellor Adolf Schaeff declared that although Austria today extends geographically far into the East, she has nevertheless remained a bulwark of democracy.

FIRST AUSTRIAN LONG-WAVE STATION STARTS OPERATIONS. Austria's first long-wave transmitter, located at Deutsch-Altenburg in the vicinity of Vienna, recently started operations. Built at a cost of more than three million schillings, the station has a transmitting power of 40 KW and a range of 3,000 kilometers. Austria has a number of short-wave transmitters for overseas service but until the new station was completed she lacked a long-wave transmitter for telegraphic communications and transmissions in the clear for her European service.

AUSTRIAN STOCKING FACTORIES DOUBLE THEIR NYLON AND PERLON PRODUCTION. Austria's hosiery mills have increased their production of Nylon and Perlon stockings from 2 million pairs in 1952 to 4 million pairs in 1953. During the same period, on the other hand, sales of rayon and cotton stockings fell off by only one million pair, i.e., from 4.8 to 3.8 million. Standard production of woolen stockings for this period rose from 11.1 to 12.35 million pairs. It is primarily the woolen stockings which are exported, since these enjoy a high reputation in foreign countries.

OFFICERS OF AUSTRIAN INDUSTRIALISTS' ASSOCIATION REELECTED. The executive members of the Austrian Industrialists' Association have been reelected for another three-year term. The governing body of this organization includes the following members: President - General Director Hans Lauda; Vice-Presidents - Dr. Manfred Mautner-Markhof, General Director Franz Josef Mayer-Gunthof, Dipl. Ing. Hans Pengg-Auheim and Kommerzialrat Wilhelm Poeschl.

AUSTRIAN CLOTHING EXPORTS INCREASE 44 PERCENT. The Austrian garment industry, which lost many of its traditional markets as a result of the war, succeeded in increasing its exports by 44% in 1953 and, to some extent, in acquiring new markets. Whereas in 1952 the value of clothing exports amounted to 89,335,000 schillings, in 1953 it had already risen to 128,203,000. The principal buyers were Western Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the United States and Switzerland.

98% OF AUSTRIA'S HANDICRAFTS PRODUCTION IS EXPORTED. There is a strong demand in foreign countries for Austrian handicraft products, particularly petit point and Gobelin articles. Ninety-eight percent of Austria's entire production in these two fields of handicraft, representing a value of 25 million schillings, are exported to other countries, approximately 50% of it to the United States. At the present time, some 50 establishments in Austria are engaged in the production of petit point and Gobelin articles. Of these, 25 firms export directly. The remainder work through export firms in this field. At the present time, the handicrafts industry is employing some 3,000 women in supplementary home work.

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

VIENNA FESTIVAL TO OPEN ON MAY 29. This year's Vienna Festival, which will be held from May 29 to June 20, will be officially opened by President Theodor Koerner on the evening of May 29 with a ceremony in front of the Vienna City Hall, which will be brilliantly lighted for the occasion. On Sunday, May 30, Wilhelm Furtwaengler is to conduct the Vienna Philharmonic in the opening concert. The Festival will include some 40 concerts of classical and modern music, performed by such internationally known conductors as Boehm, Cluytens, Erede, Furtwaengler, Hindemith, Karajan, Kleiber, Ormandy, Rossi, Sabata and Szell. The event also includes the Haydn Festival of the Society of the Friends of Music, the Sixth International Music Festival of the Vienna Konzerthaus Society and a commemorative cycle consisting of a Mozart memorial hour in the Court of the Order of Teutonic Knights, a "Schubertiad" at the house where Schubert was born, a Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. The Vienna State Opera will perform 22 different operas on the 22 days of the Festival, among them the new production of Haendel's "Julius Caesar." The Burgtheater will feature the world premiere of Rudolf Henz' "Die grosse Entscheidung" (The Great Decision). The open-air performance of Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" in front of Schoen-

brunn Palace is expected to be one of the highlights of the Festival.

CLEMENS KRAUSS DIES UNEXPECTEDLY IN MEXICO CITY.

The Austrian conductor Clemens Krauss, one of the leading European directors of music, died of a heart attack in Mexico City on May 16, immediately after a performance of the Mexican National Symphony Orchestra which he was conducting.

Clemens Krauss, who was 61 years old this year, was born in Vienna and at the age of 19 became director of the chorus at the Graz Opera House, later becoming conductor and musical director of this company. In the early twenties, he conducted at the Vienna State Opera, then became General Manager of the Frankfurt Opera and returned to Austria in 1928 as Director of the State Opera. Later, he headed the Berlin State Opera and the Munich Opera. He also assumed the management of the Salzburg Festivals and was Director of the Salzburg Mozarteum. He was widely regarded as an outstanding interpreter of the music of Richard Strauss. In 1929 he conducted several concerts of the New York Philharmonic. He was also known to the American public through his numerous recordings, particularly a performance of the "Fledermaus" on long-playing records.

YOUNG AUSTRIAN ARTISTS TO BE REPRESENTED AT VENICE BIENNALE.

Austria will be represented primarily by her young and modern painters and sculptors at the 27th Biennale in Venice. Works of the following artists have been selected for the exhibition: (Sculpture) Heinz Leinfellner, Wander Bertoni, Maria Bijan-Bilger, Alois Heidel, Rudolf Hoflehner and Josef Pillhofer; (Painting and Graphic Art) Johann Fruhmam, Albert P. Guetersloh, Hundertwasser, Wolfgang Hutter, Karl Kreuzberger, Anton Lehmden, Josef Mikl, Hans Robert Pippal, Friedrich Riedl, Johanna Schidlo, Slavi Soucek, Gerhard Swoboda and Carl Unger. This year's Biennale at Venice will be devoted primarily to the modern, the surrealistic and the abstract.

VIENNA CITY PRIZES AWARDED TO TEN AUSTRIAN SCIENTISTS, ARTISTS AND PUBLICISTS. This year ten outstanding scientists, artists and publicists are again to be honored with the Prize of the City of Vienna. The winners are: Professor Franz Ginzkey, for his work as a writer; Paul Deutsch, for his activity as a publicist in the field of journalism; Professor Karl Stemolak, outstanding sculptor, who was awarded the prize posthumously; Hans Boehler, for his paintings, some of which have been accepted by art museums in Austria, Germany and the United States; Hermann Kosel, for his work as a commercial artist in the field of applied art; Professor Roland Rainer, the designer of the new Vienna Sports Hall, for architecture; Professor Friedrich Plattensteiner, for his work in the field of adult education, especially the cultivation and dissemination of native folk poetry; Professor Robert Reininger, whose new philosophical system, taken in its entirety, represents one of the most outstanding achievements in modern philosophy; Professor Gustav Goetzinger, who has written some 350 scientific studies on the subject of geography and geology - for the field of the natural

sciences. The Prizes of the City of Vienna have a monetary value of 10,000 schillings each.

VIENNA STATE OPERA MAKES GUEST APPEARANCES IN BRUSSELS AND WIESBADEN.

During May, the Vienna State Opera company undertook an extensive schedule of guest tours on which the principal stops were Brussels (Belgium) and Wiesbaden (Western Germany). The repertory for these performances included Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," "The Magic Flute" and "Don Giovanni," as well as Gaetano Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore." The conductors of the performances were Dr. Karl Boehm and Berislav Klobucar.

AVANT-GARDE OPERA ESTABLISHED IN VIENNA.

Erich Joseph Lassner, a young baritone, has now established an avant-garde opera group in Vienna's Esterhazy Palace, in addition to a small avant-garde theater. The purpose of the group is to perform short operas by composers ranging from Monteverdi to Paul Kont. All the operas will be performed with the instruments for which they were originally scored. The first performances of the group, including Georg Philipp Telemann's (1725) short comic opera "Pimpinone" and Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari's "The Secret of Susan," were successes.

ARCHBISHOP OF BOSTON AMONG SPONSORS OF SALZBURG "UNIVERSITY WEEKS."

This year, between August 8-22, the Salzburg "Catholic University Weeks" will again bring together the elite of the Catholic intellectual world for a series of lectures at Salzburg. Among the personalities who have assumed the sponsorship of this event are the Cardinal-Archbishops of Vienna, Cologne, Munich-Freising, the Archbishop of Boston and the Benedictine Abbott-Primate of the Papal Academy of Natural Sciences. The executive board is under the direction of the Archbishop of Salzburg, Monsignore Rohrer.

SPECIAL STAMP SET ISSUED FOR BENEFIT OF RECONSTRUCTION OF PROTESTANT SCHOOL IN VIENNA.

The Austrian Government has authorized the issuance of a special set of stamps, the proceeds from the sale of which will be made available for the reconstruction of the Protestant School on Vienna's Karlplatz. This school had been set on fire by the retreating troops in 1945. The set consists of five stamps showing pictures of the historical Protestant Bummerlhaus in Steyr, the astronomer Johannes Kepler, the Luther bible of the Austrian National Library, the architect Theophil von Hansen and the Vienna Protestant School as it will look after reconstruction is completed.

YEAR-ROUND ENGLISH-LANGUAGE COURSES AT VIENNA UNIVERSITY.

The Institute of European Studies, 7325 South Maryland Ave., Chicago, Ill., is sponsoring a "European Year" plan enabling American graduate students to take a liberal arts course conducted in the English language at the University of Vienna. The "European Year" plan provides that these American students would study in Vienna for ten months, learning the German language during this period, and use their

various holidays and vacations to visit a total of eight European countries other than Austria. All of these trips are pre-arranged and sponsored. The curriculum of study at Vienna University includes courses in philosophy, religion, psychology, history, political science, literature, music, art, languages (German, French, Spanish, Italian), English literature and economics. Lectures will be given in the English language by professors of Vienna University. Complete arrangements for transportation, lodging, weekly discussions, social activities, trips to Holland, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Morocco, as well as for a number of other activities, are made by the Institute. Catalogues and further information may be obtained by writing to the Institute.

NEW HOME OF FRENCH LYCEUM OPENED IN VIENNA.

The Lycee Francais, the French secondary school in Vienna, is now housed in a new building, constructed in conformity with the requirements of modern education and modern architecture. The new school building was officially opened by French Ambassador Payart at a ceremony attended by Austrian Minister of Education Kolb; Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Bruno Kreisky; Professor Schoenbauer, Rector of Vienna University; and numerous other high-ranking Austrian and French representatives. The Lycee Francais, where instruction is carried out in the French language and in accordance with French curriculums, has for decades been one of the outstanding educational institutions in Austria.

BAD ISCHL ECONOMICS CONFERENCE TO DEAL WITH EUROPEAN INDUSTRIALIZATION AND INTEGRATION PROBLEMS.

The Bad Ischl Economics Conference, which has become a permanent institution, will be held this year from August 22-28 and have as its basic theme "Austria and the Industrialization Process in the World Economy." The conference will be opened by Austrian Minister of Education Kolb and will include excursions to the Kaprun and Enns power plants as well as to the Erzberg.

NEW EDITION OF MOZART'S WORKS IN PREPARATION.

The Mozarteum in Salzburg is planning a new edition of all the works of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. The new edition will not be a reprint of compositions which have already been published but rather will be based exclusively on Mozart's original manuscripts. It will be published in 110 volumes over a period of 15 years. The first five volumes are expected to be out by 1956. The project, to be supervised by Ernst Fritz Schmidt of Augsburg, president of the German "Mozartgemeinde" (Mozart Association), will number among its collaborators Mozart experts from all over the world, including Professor Bernhard Paumgartner of the Salzburg Mozarteum and Professor Josef Novak of the Austrian National Library. The publishers of the new edition will be the "Oesterreichischer Bundesverlag" of Vienna, the "Baerenreiter-Verlag" of Kassel and Basel, and the "Deutscher Verlag fuer Musik."

VON EINEM'S "CAPRICCIO" PERFORMED IN CUBA. The "Capriccio for Orchestra" by the Austrian composer Gott-

fried von Einem was recently given its first Cuban performance at a concert in Havana directed by Dr. Paul Csonka, a conductor and composer who originally came from Vienna and has been living in Cuba since 1939. Csonka won the first prize in the International Music Competition of 1950 with his opera "SOS."

WORLD PREMIERE OF NEW AUSTRIAN OPERA SET FOR THIS FALL. This fall, the opera "Schaubudengeschichten" by the young Salzburg composer Gerhard Wimberger will have its world premiere in Nurnberg, Germany. It is expected that Rudolf Hartmann of the Munich Opera will be the stage director.

AUSTRIAN GRAPHIC DESIGNERS EXHIBIT IN SEATTLE, WASHINGTON. Works by three leading Austrian graphic designers, Gustav Beck, Carl Unger and Slavi Soucek, were included in the graphic design exhibition of the Northwest Print Makers recently held in Seattle, Washington.

PAINTER HERBERT BOECKL CELEBRATES 60TH BIRTHDAY. The Austrian painter, Professor Herbert Boeckl, whose works are presently on an exhibition tour in Germany, will celebrate his 60th birthday on June 3. Professor Boeckl is one of Austria's outstanding painters.

FURTHER INCREASE OF AUSTRIAN BOOK PRODUCTION IN 1953. Austrian book production in 1953, which involved the issuance of 5,460 printed works, marked an increase over the 1952 figure of 4,485. Of the 1953 figure, 223 works were translations from foreign languages, including 104 from English (and American) authors, 38 from French, 17 from Italian and 64 from works written in other languages.

EXHIBITION OF MODERN AND OLD MASTERS IN AUSTRIA. Austria's calendar of art exhibitions this spring includes the following:

In Vienna: The Museum of Art is organizing a special display of coins and medals by Rudolf Schmidt, engraver of medals and sculptor, in honor of this master's 60th birthday.

The artists' association known as "Der Kreis" (The Circle) will exhibit works by its own members and by several modern German artists.

The Ceremonial Chamber of the Austrian Printing Press will be the scene of an exhibition entitled "The Most Beautiful Gardens of the World."

The New Gallery will display glass paintings and graphic work by Margret Bilger.

In Salzburg: On the occasion of the 300th anniversary of his birth, there is to be an exhibition of the works of the painter Michael Rottmayr (1654-1730) in the state rooms of the Salzburg Residence Palace.

The Salzburg "Kunstverein" (Art Association) is organizing a one-man show of works by the painter Max Weiler, who is known particularly for his rather daring religious paintings. Weiler is the creator of numerous frescoes.

In Linz: The "Neue Galerie" is holding a one-man memorial exhibition of 140 oil paintings, water colors and designs by the Austrian painter Wilhelm Thoeny (1888-1949).



Oskar Kokoschka with his class at his International Summer Academy of Fine Arts

FIRST FILMING OF VIENNA THEATER PERFORMANCES.

In May, the "Mundus Film" organization began filming the Burgtheater performance of Goethe's "Goetz von Berlichingen" in Gevacolor. This is to be followed by the filming of the first act of a Vienna State Opera performance of Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro." The latter is to serve as a pilot film for a series of film recordings of operatic performances.

NEW AUSTRIAN FILMS GO INTO PRODUCTION.

Immediately after completing work on the film "Licht der Liebe," the Paula Wessely Film Company started production on a new picture, to be entitled "Der Weg in die Vergangenheit." At the present time Franz Antel is preparing the new Austrian color film "Kaisermanoever" and Hans Marischka has started work on "Die drei Meteore." In August of the present year,

KOKOSCHKA FINE ARTS ACADEMY TO OPEN ON JULY 15.

Oskar Kokoschka's "International Summer Academy of Fine Arts," located in the Hohensalzburg Fortress in Salzburg, is offering courses in painting, sculpture, architecture, art history and painting techniques from July 15 to August 14, 1954. The teaching staff includes such international experts as Oskar Kokoschka, Uli Nimpf (London), Giacomo Manzù (Milan), Clemens Holzmeister (Vienna), Robert Eigenberger (Vienna) and Bruno Grimschitz (Vienna). Persons planning to attend the Academy should have adequate preliminary training in their particular subject. Each main course costs approximately \$40.00. Supplementary courses in the technique of painting and in the history of art cost approximately \$10.00 for those taking the main courses and \$20.00 for others. Hotel rooms from \$0.70 to \$1.20 or lodgings in student homes at approximately \$0.60 per day (including breakfast) can be reserved by the Academy, which will also arrange for excursions to artistic and architectural monuments, museums and other objects of interest. A limited number of tickets for Salzburg Festival performances will be available for students. Further information may be obtained from the International Summer Academy of Fine Arts, Salzburg, Residenzplatz 1, which is also the address for registration.

Our picture shows Professor Oskar Kokoschka conducting a class at his International Summer Academy.

"Schoenbrunn Film" will release a new version of the earlier worldwide Austrian success "Krambambuli," based on Maria von Ebner-Eschenbach's dog story. Albert Quaendler is planning to make a full-length documentary in Agfacolor on the latest Africa expedition of the Austrian explorer Ernst Zwillling. All of the above-mentioned films are being produced in Vienna studios. The expedition film is being cut and processed in these studios. In production at Salzburg at the present time is the Salzburg-Parsch film "Der erste Kuss," to be followed immediately by the second Parsch film, "Meine Nichte Rosemarie."

"OPEN AIR GALLERY" TELLS SCREEN STORY OF MODERN AUSTRIAN SCULPTORS. The "Kulturfilmproduktion Anna Matzner" organization is producing a film entitled "O-

pen Air Gallery" which provides a survey of the activities of modern Austrian sculptors. Sponsored by the Cultural Affairs Department of the City of Vienna, the film will show, among other things, the latest works of Fritz Wotruba, Heinz Leinfellner, Maria Bilger and Wander Bertoni.

MORE THAN 50% OF FILMS IMPORTED INTO AUSTRIA COME FROM U.S. The import of films into Austria is rising steadily. Whereas in 1947 only 122 foreign films were imported in 1953 the figure was 393, of which no fewer than 207 came from the United States. Standing in second place as a supplier of films to Austria was Western Germany (83 films), followed by France (32), England (20), Italy (16), Russia (11 — the performance of which, particularly in the Soviet zone, was on a compulsory basis), Sweden (5) and other countries with a total of 18.

OSKAR HOMOLKA TO PRODUCE AUSTRIAN SHORTS FOR U.S. TELEVISION. The Austrian-born American actor Oskar Homolka and Hermann Schwendt of Vienna are planning to produce a series of 39 short films in Austria for use by U.S. television stations.

KAPRUN POWER PLANT TO PROVIDE BACKGROUND FOR NEW FILM. The Austrian writer and mountaineer Kurt Maix has written a scenario for a feature film based on the construction of the hydro-electric power plant at Kaprun, Austria, the biggest power project in Europe. This film, which is to be produced jointly by the "Bergland Film Gesellschaft" (Linz)

and the "Sueddeutsche Filmproduktion" (Munich) and directed by Anton Kutter, will go into production shortly. It is to be entitled "Das Lied der hohen Tauern."

NEW AUSTRIAN EXCAVATIONS AT EPHEBUS. Franz Miltner, the Austrian archaeologist who is well known for his excavations at the sites of the ancient Roman settlements of Aguntum and Lavant near Lienz, Tyrol, recently left for Smyrna to direct the new excavations being carried out by the Austrian Institute of Archaeology at Ephesus, Turkey. The Institute originally began its excavations at Ephesus in 1896 and later resumed them twice, once in 1926 and once in 1935. Miltner's first step will be to replace the maps of the area, lost as a result of the war, and then to draw up a 10-15-year excavation program, which will start in 1955. Miltner, who holds the chair for Archaeology at the University of Innsbruck, is accompanied by his assistant Fritz Gschnitzer.

AUSTRIAN IS PRIZEWINNER IN GERMAN NOVEL CONTEST. The Austrian novelist and graphic designer Erich Landgrebe won the second prize in the big competition for novel writing sponsored by the German publishing house of Bertelsmann in Guetersloh. Some 600 German and foreign contestants participated in the competition. Landgrebe was awarded the prize for his novel about POWs, entitled "In sieben Tagen" (In Seven Days).

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